

LASER Generation via Interaction of Electrical Arc with Transverse Muon Stream

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With the benefit of a mechanism for the generation of generous quantities of muons (*ibid.*) a more efficient LASER generator may be built upon the principle of discharging an electrical arc so that the electrical discharge strikes a wall composed of muons.

As a result of the increased magnetic moment and mass of these muons, an electrical arc striking such a wall, even if in the transverse direction, so long as the muon wall is in constant motion and constantly being replenished (which, in the 2026 July 13 design, it naturally would be) the result would be a one-for-one conversion of those electrons into photons and an inversion of the angular momentum of those electrons.

Even the most efficient extant LASER systems typically use about 3 electrons in order to produce one photon. Applications calling for extreme LASER light would benefit from more efficient initial LASER sources even if other methods are used to further amplify the light generated by the initial LASER generators.